

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA—MARCH—APRIL 1972

UFO SIGHTINGS IN AUSTRIA

Multiple Witness Case In California

Field Investigator William M. Murphy has provided APRO with a full report on a UFO sighting which received considerable publicity. The sighting involved four teenage boys, only one of whom, Darrell Rich, 16, has given permission to use his name (although the names of all the boys appeared in the press stories).

The four youths were driving to another friend's house in Anderson, California, at 9:00 p.m. (PST) on January 19, 1972, when they observed what they later described as a "bright, oval, blue-white light" cross the road ahead of their car. There was a low overcast, estimated at 400 feet. The light did not pulsate or flicker and it crossed "as fast as a jet and at our telephone pole height" said Darrel Rich. The light source made no sound the observers could discern and they estimated its distance to be about 120-150 feet ahead of them. They also estimated it to be six feet high and three feet wide. "It was very bright" Rich told APRO's Field Investigator "and lighted the countryside and the inside of the car." Mr. Murphy states that no other reports of the light were made although there are widely scattered houses in the area.

After the observation, the youths (two of whom are brothers, 14 and 16, and another one aged 15) parked near the Battle Creek bridge and started to cross a field to the creek when they heard a peculiar "screech" and saw a tall figure running from them in a stooped position. The boys claim that the figure, only 30 feet away when first seen, was brown (or green) with no hair but "lumps all over his body." Some have proposed that the youths were planning an illegal salmon take and that a game warden "scared the boys away."

The boys immediately left the area, took a wrong turn on their way home and drove through a sparsely populated area. Along this deserted road, they claim, they saw three

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Two From Canada

W.K. Allan of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has forwarded details of two 1971 reports from his province which are most interesting:

Mr. Wilton Raw Eater and his wife of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation near Gleichen, Alberta, claim that while driving on the reservation on the night of May 14, 1971, they and their car were lifted off the ground.

The couple had stopped at a bar for "a few beers" after work (a regular ritual at the end of the work week), and then continued toward home. After they had passed an area which had four houses fairly close together, "we seen this bright light like, just hit us like lightning." Raw Eater said the light was off to the right side of the car.

Mrs. Raw Eater was the first to realize that the car was off the ground because there were no bumps. She stuck her head out the window, looked down and discovered that the car was about two feet off the road. She told her husband who looked out his window at the ground.

When interviewed by Mr. Allan, Mrs. Raw Eater said that she had looked out because she didn't feel any bumps in the rough road, and that their car, being an older model, made every bump in the road pretty obvious.

The car continued down the center of the road at 40-45 miles per hour for about a quarter of a mile when the light suddenly went out and the car fell to the roadway.

The Raw Eatons were reticent about being interviewed until Mr. Allan played a taped interview with a lady who had a similar experience some time before they did.

One is tempted to assume that the Raw Eatons had had one beer too many and imagined the incident. However, their sincerity, and hesitation at being interviewed, plus the genuine fright of Mrs. Raw Eater was enough to lend credibility to their story.

On June 9th, 1971, according to Miss Esther Clappison of Rosedale, Alberta, she observed an unconventional object with two occupants. The time was 8:49

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APRO member Alexander Keul of Vienna, Austria, has compiled recent information on Austrian sightings into a report for APRO Headquarters. The following is an edited version of his report:

At 7:05 (Central European Time) on March 18, 1972, an AUA (Austrian airlines) (DC-9) jet took off from Vienna's Schwechat airport for Frankfurt, Germany; at the controls was Captain Alexander Raab and his co-pilot Otto Herold. The DC-9 was on its way in a clear evening sky with perfect visibility.

Over Krems, Lower Austria, at about 7:18 the direction finding system experienced a break-down and warning lights flashed in the cockpit. Captain Raab later described the problem in a TV discussion: "Suddenly the two ADF-radio compasses showed an aberration of 8 degrees (against each other) and immediately we had a heading alarm. I checked the two electromagnetic FLAGSKATE systems which supervise the other direction finders, but couldn't find the trouble."

The AUA plane kept its flight level of 20,000 feet approaching Linz, Upper Austria, from the east. At 7:23 Captain Raab spotted a strange object outside:

"I saw it to the left — a huge white funnel up in the sky. The punctilious body didn't move — it was impossible to estimate its distance, speed and altitude. First I thought of some internal reflection — a flashlight from behind, but the cockpit was dark with its door closed. My co-pilot also saw the flying funnel. On top of it we noticed a glistening white source of light — a point which illuminated the clearly outlined casing. Yes, really an inverted hollow cone in a cloudless sky, as if somebody had drawn it on a blackboard with a piece of chalk. The object's axis pointed downwards, the angle of dip being about 50 degrees. Beams of light from the top were visible outside and inside the casing running to the bottom-outline of the funnel which

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Mrs. Coral E. Lorenzen, APRO's Secretary-Treasurer and co-founder is currently incapacitated due to an old back injury and she has been bedfast for six weeks. On advice of her physician she must sharply curtail her activities and asks the membership not to address correspondence to her that require replies.

Despite her condition, Mrs. Lorenzen will continue to conduct the financial operations of APRO and will continue as Editor of *The APRO Bulletin*. This situation is not likely to be permanent but it will be probably several months before she is fully recovered and she asks APRO members to bear with her. The APRO staff joins the general membership in wishing her a speedy recovery.

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Field Investigators Network

On March 1, 1972, three years after its inception, APRO's Field Investigators Network consisted of 489 individuals (384 in the U.S., 28 in Canada and 77 in all other countries). APRO has lost 10 Field Investigators in that time: 9 resignations and 1 death. Besides the 77 foreign Field Investigators, APRO has Representatives in almost 50 countries, who handle investigations, public relations (radio, TV press) and membership recruiting.

The Field Investigators manual is nearing completion. A physicist has been putting a lot of work into it and it is being reviewed also by a psychologist and a biophysicist. The manual will be available to all Field Investigators, Representatives and Consultants when it is printed.

Philip Morrison And UFOs

APRO recently exchanged ideas with Dr. Philip Morrison, a leading astrophysicist and the book reviewer for the journal *Scientific American*. Dr. Morrison, who is a physics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), was a

visiting astronomy professor at The University of Arizona during February and March.

The position that Dr. Morrison takes on UFOs is similar to that of Dr. Carl Sagan and some other astronomers who are attempting to establish radio-communication with extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI). That is, the interstellar distances are too great to permit ETI visitation on the scale reported by UFO witnesses. Dr. Morrison believes that most if not all UFO incidents can be explained as misinterpreted natural phenomena or such mundane things as aircraft. He has not personally investigated a UFO sighting or spoken with UFO witnesses so his knowledge on the subject is naturally limited.

Dr. Morrison was a participant in the AAAS UFO Symposium held in Boston, December, 1969, and, together with physicist Giuseppe Cocconi, was the one who proposed in 1959 that ETI may be already trying to radio-communicate with Earth. Although nothing fruitful was gained, it was a pleasure discussing these topics with such a renowned scientist.

UFOs: A Psychiatric Opinion

by Dr. L. Gerald Laufer

Dr. Laufer is an Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University's Medical College in New York City and is Consultant to APRO in Psychiatry.

Where does the psychiatrist fit into the picture? When might he be called upon to interview someone who has reported a UFO sighting or experience? If you are requested to see a psychiatrist, will he assume that you are mentally unbalanced before he sees you? Might he be an "expert" on UFOs?

I believe a psychiatrist could be of help when the initial investigator concludes that some *unusual* kind of UFO experience has occurred. The straightforward visual sightings would most often be of no special interest to the psychiatrist. Some psychiatrists might assume before they meet you that you are mentally unbalanced, that maybe you had a hallucination or (optical) illusion. Other psychiatrists might not prejudge you. If you make your report to a reputable organization such as APRO, there is a very good chance that your psychiatric evaluation would be a fair one.

There are no psychiatrists who are "experts" on UFOs. By definition, an expert is one having, involving, or displaying special skill or knowledge derived from training or experience. There are as yet no "scientists" in the UFO field. By

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Opinion

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definition, the scientific method consists of the principles and procedures for the systematic pursuit of knowledge, involving the recognition and formulation of a problem, the collection of data through observation and experimentation and the formulation and testing of hypotheses. There are scientists from other fields who are showing an increasing interest in the UFO phenomenon. We are just at the earliest stage, that of collecting the data. Hopefully, a worldwide systematic method of collecting and recording data will soon be agreed upon.

When the psychiatrist interviews someone who is reporting his UFO sighting or experience, his information is second-hand. He cannot therefore say with certainty that which was seen or experienced did not happen. He may have a theory or speculate from a psychiatric frame of reference, as to why it was experienced or perceived in that way. But he would really be stepping out of line if he were to say it did not happen as reported. It is difficult enough to be objective about one's own observations, and very much more difficult to be objective about another person's observations. There was an expression used not too many years ago which is appropriate—"Was you there, Charley?" If you were not, how can you be sure it did not happen?

When the psychiatrist becomes uncomfortable, feels frustrated and unsure of himself in his dealings with his patients, he is likely to cover this up by performing an exercise in psychogymnastics, by which he amazes his patient, and comes up with an explanation or an answer. This can happen to the psychiatrist or to anyone else who feels pressured or obligated to come up with an explanation or an answer to a baffling problem. Experts are expected to give answers. They know that there are no fields that have been so thoroughly studied that we have all the answers. It is not always easy to say, "I don't know," "I have no explanation," "Beats me." Thus we have meteorologists who explain away someone else's UFO sighting with statements about meteors, weather balloons, planets, satellites, etc. And experts in physics may stick out their necks and in persuasive tones proclaim that it is impossible for visitors from outer space to come to Earth because there is no method of propulsion that would permit it.

No wonder many people report their sightings anonymously or not at all. Since most people are influenced by the opinion of "experts," why should they expose themselves to the ridicule of friends and neighbors?

I have given no answers. I have none. I have many questions. As more and more people report their sightings and experi-

ences and as more and more scientists from different fields sift the data, examine it, and hopefully experiment, knowledge will be increased, and gradually questions will be answered.

Austria

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was a perfect ellipse (from our point of view).

"After two minutes it picked up high speed and overtook me, the angle of dip decreased to 20 degrees in the distance with the axis pointing towards 260 degrees of the magnetic scale (the object's vanishing point). The color of the light source changed from white to red. As the flying body moved away, the bottom-ellipse seemed to expand and I looked into a kind of "halo", like the moon has. The halo effect originated from a distinct white ring, which was clearly outlined against the sky."

The beams of light had disappeared and the white ring was separated from the red top light, but both lighted structures kept their positions in the funnel-shaped formation. When the UFO finally dashed away in a straight trajectory to the west, it left an ionized trail — in Rabb's words: "... a luminous path of whitish-reddish gas glowing for 20 minutes after the end of the sighting. I called for the two stewardesses and they also watched it, shortly after sunset."

"We had corroborating witnesses — Captain Brouwer, commander of Lufthansa flight No. 367, en route to Stuttgart, told me via radio that he observed the object, too. He even saw it earlier than I, over Radstadt, Salzburg — 'Here - do you also see that strange thing? Its hanging left up there in the sky!' he said in his call. A third report came from another Lufthansa plane over Prague, Czechoslovakia, in flight from Warschau, Poland, to Frankfurt."

Captain Alexander Raab (he lives in Moedling near Vienna) is an experienced pilot. Since 1939 he has spent 16,000 hours in the air. In spite of this he could not explain his experience: "I never saw anything like that in my life; otherwise I wouldn't have made a report to air-control at Schwechat. I am very familiar with all kinds of atmospheric phenomena; during my transatlantic-flights, New York — Brussels — Vienna, I observed dozens of artificial satellites and meteors, especially on summer nights. But that object didn't look like a meteor — there was nothing fuzzy about it. It had very distinct, geometrical outlines, reason enough for me to inform ground-control Vienna and Munich immediately afterwards."

The coincidence of three independent reports by trained observers soon proved that an actual flying object was involved.

The radio compasses of Raab's DC-9 functioned quite normally again when the UFO had disappeared. On the return flight Frankfurt-Schwechat a declination error of 1.5 degrees was the maximum. We must assume that an EM-effect of great intensity caused the aberration of the compasses. Declination errors also occurred in the direction finding system of the Lufthansa over Radstadt (and perhaps of the third plane, too).

Captain Raab took his observation seriously; he drew a sketch in his log during the sighting. It was later reproduced in a daily paper. That first drawing lacked detail, so press reporters urged Raab to make a better one for the front pages of their morning editions. Raab did — and he even drew a third sketch in a TV-discussion on Monday, March 20. (See figures accompanying this article.)

The three reports from airline pilots were handed to the press on Sunday morning, March 19. At that time, UFOs had already caused great confusion in the editorial offices. Dozens of Austrian ground observers witnessed the strange spectacle in the air on Saturday night:

Charlier Kaplan, meteorological observer, saw the "fiery funnel" over Schlinz, Vorarlberg.

"Vorarlberger Nachrichten" (a local newspaper) received some calls from readers who had gone for a walk at 7:30 p.m. (CET) in Dornbirn. They watched a 'flying cone' over Swiss territory (distance Dornbirn — Swiss border: about 5 miles), which first hovered with its top pointing upwards, then downwards. It disappeared slowly behind Swiss mountain ridges.

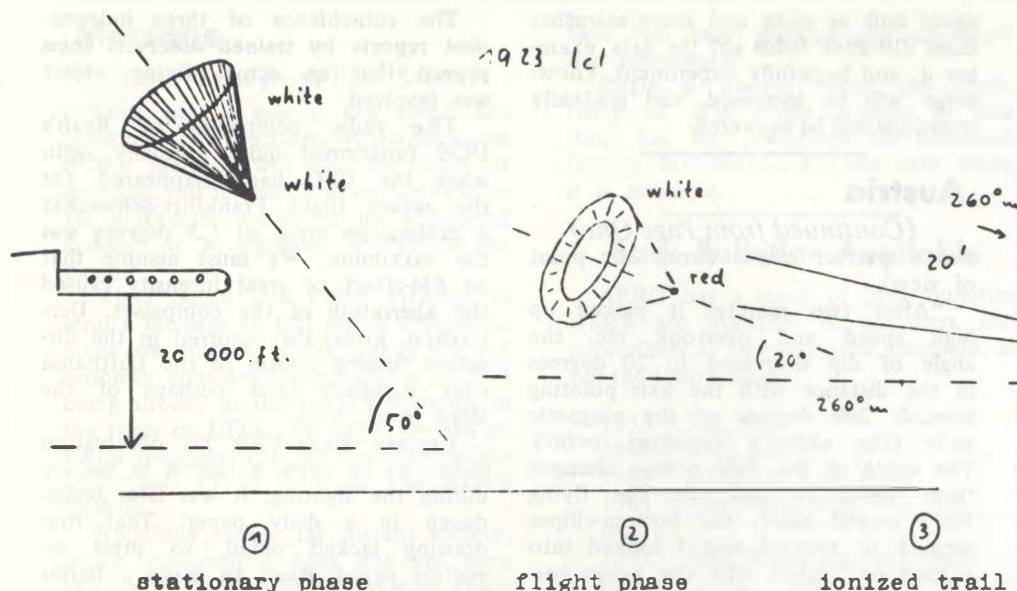
"Grazer Neue Zeitung" (Styrian paper) carried a headline on Monday: "UFOs over Graz" with an article about some telephone calls — allegedly "a glowing white shuttle-cock" was seen descending over Graz on Saturday at 7:30 P.M.

"Tiroler Tageszeitung" said that the funnel was seen over Ranggerkopfl, Tyrol, for 15 seconds.

When Captain Raab was interviewed on Sunday, March 19, scientists had already agreed on the only possible explanation: a meteor.

Dr. Kletter from Vienna's Central Meteorological Station "Hohe Warte" made a statement declaring there was a solution to the whole mystery. He was invited together with Alexander Raab to take part in a TV discussion on Monday night.

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Copy of an original drawing by Captain Alexander Raab, A.U.A.

Austria

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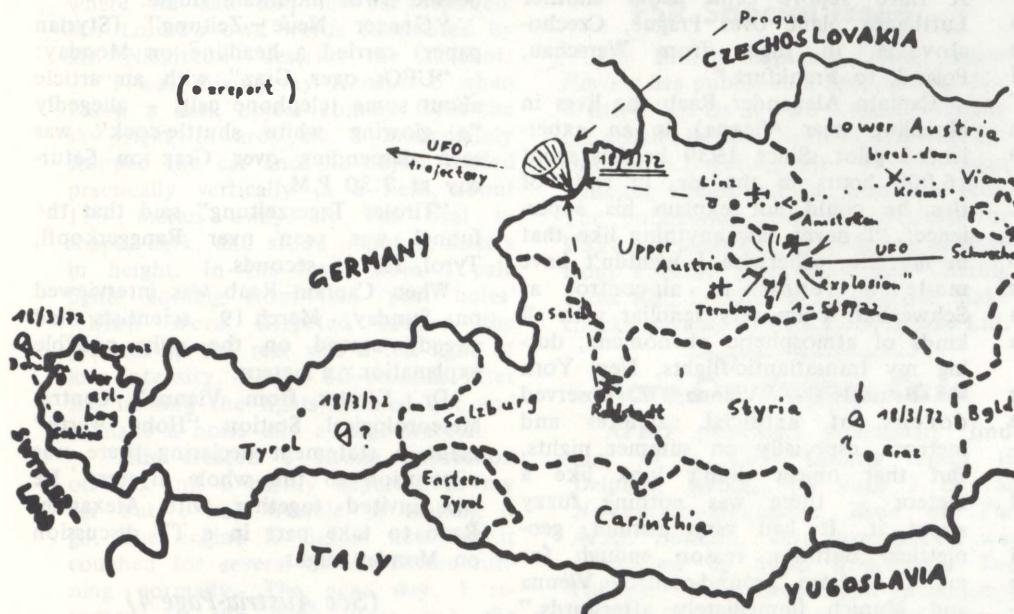
After Captain Raab had given his full report (from which I quoted in the preceding pages), the word was passed to Dr. Kletter, who said it was his opinion that Raab plainly observed a brilliant meteor.

"A rock from space exploded over Central Europe at great height and secondary meteors, debris of the original body, fell to earth over France, Switzerland, Germany and western Austria at different trajectories, affecting plane's compass systems by the strong magnetic influences of their ionized fields (the "tubes of ionization" with their electrical currents)." Kletter compared the EM effect to the black-out period of a returning

spacecraft. He also said the halo-like ring had been a mere "magnifying double-image of the meteor itself", a "backward self-projection," which can be seen during the first ascent phase of a rocket's launching, when the bottom becomes visible. The change of direction was caused by an alternating shock-wave, because the non-aerodynamic, irregular meteor was not able to remain in a constant flight path.

Dr. Kletter's explanation was well given theoretically. He didn't watch the UFO himself and I may refer to Captain Brouwer who just laughed at the question from flight-control if he had seen a meteor. Captain Raab's reaction was similar but more sensible: He was not willing to accept Kletter's theory ("Had it been a meteor I wouldn't have reported it!") but did

Distribution of UPO sighting reports March 1 - 18, 1972 :



not enter into a fruitless quarrel. Raab kept his distance and his good manners by drawing his own conclusions without telling them to the public ("It's not my task to explain what I saw . . . , I leave that to the scientists . . .").

Canada

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p.m., and the moon was full. Miss Clappison was inside her home when she was attracted to a light outside the window. She went to the front of the house accompanied by her dog George. She was shocked to see a rectangular-shaped object on the ground at the intersection of two roads.

Despite the full moon, Miss Clappison could not see the outline of the object itself, and could only describe the lighted portion where a "man" was apparently aware of her presence and was using his body and arm to conceal what appeared to be a control or instrument panel of some kind. The "man" also was trying to attract the attention of another "man" on the outside of the object who was stopped over, picking things off the ground.

Miss Clappison tried to move closer but her dog, who was trembling and cowering, kept pushing her back. She then went into the house to get her brother to come out and see the thing. She looked out the window again, but the light was gone. She went to the area where the object had been but it was gone. However, the grass in that area was black as if it had been burned and when Mr. Allan interviewed Miss Clappison in October the blackened area was still very much in evidence.

Miss Clappison said neither of the "men" were over five feet tall and both were wearing olive green clothing which covered them completely, including their faces. The hands appeared to be encased in mittens and the man who was outside the ship seemed to have difficulty in picking up whatever he was reaching for.

The light from the "ship" was white light and lit up the surrounding area. Miss Clappison was approximately 200 feet from the lighted portion of the object which she estimated to be about 10-13 feet in diameter.

The description of the occupants in this case compares favorably with the Cowichan, British Columbia case of January 1, 1970.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Always include old and new Zip Codes.

California

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"orange balls" in the sky which followed their car, and "flare-type flashes" both ahead and behind them.

After a while, two of the "orange balls" touched and as they did so the third one reportedly flew up and disappeared in the overcast. The other two ascended more slowly and faded out of sight. The youths claimed the orange balls were as big as basketballs held at arm's length. They believed them to be about one half mile distant. (Mr. Murphy suspects that the boys may not have understood the "at arm's length" concept, in spite of repeated explanations.) Later, they claim that yet another light, blue-white and oval, paced their car for 5 or 6 miles.

Darell's father, Dean Rich, did not believe the boys at first, but he agreed to return to the scene of the humanoid sighting. One of the boys refused to return. Dean Rich took along a handgun. Mr. Rich also notified the Anderson Police Department who in turn notified the Shasta County Sheriff's Office. A patrol car parked on the bridge that night but saw or heard nothing unusual. Mr. Rich claims that he also heard the "screech" when he returned with the boys, although he saw nothing unusual. Mr. Dean owns a welding shop, is a respected business-man (he plans to run for City Council) and is a pilot.

Mr. Murphy conducted a thorough investigation (which included an inspection of the ground in the area of the humanoid sighting; nothing abnormal was noted). One must accept the word of the boys or label the incident(s) as a hoax. Mr. Murphy concludes: "Neither the newspaper reporters, nor I nor the boys' parents, nor local ranchers think it is a put-on."

Book Review

The Age of Flying Saucers

by Paris Flammonde

Hawthorn Books Inc., N.Y. \$8.95

288 pages.

The literature on flying saucers is extensive. Air Force personnel, fast-buck artists, astronomers, private UFO researchers, and many other people in diverse fields have published books about the subject. Most of these books are worthless. Poorly written, sensationalistic, and inadequately documented, they more often repel serious UFO students than stimulate their interest.

Of all the books on UFOs, only about a dozen are worthy of attention. One of

the most recent is *The Age of Flying Saucers: Notes on a Projected History of Unidentified Flying Objects* by Paris Flammonde. Despite many limitations, this book is a serious attempt to fill the need for a sound, scholarly history of the controversy. Flammonde, having collected data and read literature on flying saucers for a number of years, claims he is a "scholar" on the subject. His purpose in this book is to delineate all the events, personalities, and books that were important to the history of the subject from 1947 to 1969. The sum total of these events, Flammonde believes, makes up a unique period in American history that can be considered an "age."

The Age of Flying Saucers contains a substantial amount of factual information, many interesting anecdotes, a few valuable appendices, and a rare treat indeed—an index. Flammonde focuses on four components of the controversy: the Air Force, major "contactees," personalities who made names for themselves in UFO circles, and books about the subject. The book is divided into two parts: analysis (the first and last chapters) and chronology (the other chapters). The "history" begins in 1947 with the Kenneth Arnold case and ends in 1969 with the termination of Project Blue Book. The events in the middle are related in strict chronological order to give the impression that the book "provides a sufficiently evolutionary picture of the era to permit a reader of it alone to have a reasonably sophisticated idea of what the epoch was all about" (p. vii).

Except for the factual information, valuable mainly to the initiate who knows little about the subject, and the "extras" of the appendices and index, however, *The Age of Flying Saucers* is a disappointment. The flyleaf claims that the book is a "comprehensive—yet authoritative and concise . . . thoroughly objective . . .

complete and thought-provoking history." The book does not live up to this glowing description.

Flammonde's problems begin almost immediately. He becomes stuck in the treacherous ground of trying to define and differentiate between the terms "unidentified flying object" and "flying saucer." To Flammonde, a UFO is "any celestial phenomena whose nature was unknown and unresolved" and a flying saucer is a "spaceship, apparently intelligently operated and probably of extraterrestrial origin" (p. 5). These definitions are acceptable as far as they go but begin to blur into one another as the account progresses. Flammonde loses sight of his original definitions and begins to use the terms interchangeably. Consequently, the reader is never sure which phenomena Flammonde is talking about.

Moreover, Flammonde seems to be confused about which label to place on people who have different kinds of sight-

ings. It appears that people who see "flying saucers" are contactee-type charlatans like Adamski and Fry whereas those who see "UFOs" are usually respectable, although they too may be "contactees." Reputable people who claim to have had a close encounter with a flying saucer or a contact with occupants pose a problem for Flammonde. He basically regards them as contactees, i.e., charlatans, but realizes that this category may be unfair. For example, when discussing the Barney and Betty Hill case, Flammonde says on the one hand that it is "quite apparently beyond the expertise possessed by the evaluators" (whatever that means) and implies on the other hand that it is a case of "folie a deux" (p. 187). Later he equates the Hills with charlatans by saying that the "Barney and Betty Hill contact claim is a drab substitute for the tales of Adamski, Angelucci, and Menger" (p. 224). Similarly, Lonnie Zamora becomes a "semicontact."

Flammonde's definitional problems belie a certain confusion about which phenomena he is dealing with. In addition, he had a troublesome penchant for jargon, often using words like "ufological," "saucerite," and "saucerology." These terms add to the reader's confusion and make it impossible for Flammonde to present his ideas in a precise manner.

The language and definition problems do not exist in the use of individual terms or words alone. They exist in the theoretical basis of the book as well. Flammonde's ideational framework revolves around the concept of an "age." While most historians would agree that the period from 1947 to 1969 does constitute a unique episode in American society, Flammonde never defines the concept of an "age" in the book. Indeed, he uses the word interchangeably with "era," "epoch," and "period." The reader is baffled by the concept that is supposed to be the focus of the book.

An "age" is not simply a period of years in history. It is, rather, a complex set of interwoven ideas and events that give a certain period of years a special quality. To label a span of years an "age," the author must do more than say that such and such events occurred. He also must attempt to explain *why* they happened at that particular time and place. This is a societal analysis. Although Flammonde focuses on four major aspects of the UFO controversy, he does not explain the relationships among them. What the reader gets is a paragraph about the Air Force, followed by a paragraph about contactee Daniel Fry, followed by one about NICAP, followed by one about a South American sighting. Flammonde makes no transitions and shows no relationships among the topics. He cannot make a case for "the age" because he does not have the necessary

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Enquirer Reward Panel

When the *National Enquirer* UFO panel met recently in Palm Beach, Florida to examine the initial crop of applications for the \$50,000 "UFO Proof" award, a camera man caught them in this informal moment as they read and discussed the various entries.

Left to right, above, are Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, Dr. James Harder, Dr. Robert Creegan and Dr. J. Allen Hynek. At the far right is Mr. Lorenzen, APRO's Director.

APRO is acting as the consultant organization to *The National Enquirer* in this and other UFO matters. All board members except Dr. Hynek are APRO consultants. At this meeting the board recommended that an additional award of \$5,000 be offered for "best evidence short of conclusive proof". *The Enquirer* has since concurred and announced the additional prize.

To qualify for either award, individuals must apply in writing to the *National Enquirer*, 600 South East Coast Avenue, Lantana, Florida, 33460, stating the nature of their proof. The board will initiate any indicated follow-up investigation.

Review

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analytical framework from which to deal properly with the elements in his book. He has no societal analysis in his chronology.

In the Foreword, Flammonde states that because of the limitations of space and budget, he was forced to "forfeit details and analyses in order to cover—sometimes only lightly—the entire period" (p. viii). This is the most regrettable aspect of the book. Yet Flammonde does, in fact, attempt to analyze the reasons why all these events occurred. This analysis takes place in the first and last chapters and quite literally has no relationship to the information contained in the rest of the book. The analysis seems to have been thrown in to prove that

Flammonde is indeed a "scholar." And the analysis is artificially bolstered by large doses of jargon. For instance, one of Flammonde's theses is that the "age of flying saucers" became possible when four events took place:

The world was prepared, shaped by four conditions: the mechanical assessability of other worlds; the destruction of the heroic image, the perpetual father-in-onself, the dream of what might have been, given other conditions or another time; the foreboding of oblivion and the erasure of the flesh and soul forever; the ultimate, irresistible vulnerability, the last shield gone—man alone. The human race was ready — preconditioned, conditioned, and attuned; all of the elements necessary for the optimum environment were at hand (p. 10).

This jumble of words may be true. But Flammonde does not support his theory with examples or any kind of factual information. He neither constructs an argument nor builds a case; instead, he pronounces.

Even more baffling than Flammonde's theoretical spoutings about "the age" are his many patently-ridiculous statements that are supposed to demonstrate "learning." He generalizes about "the human race" and "the world," providing no data to support his beliefs. He indulges in sophomoric meanderings about the death of "father figures" and the fall of leaders, implying that these events are, in some undefined way, related to the public's reaction to flying saucer reports. "Roosevelt was gone, Hitler was gone, Mussolini was gone, Stalin and Chiang were soon to go, Hirohito was dethroned, and Winston Churchill deposed," Flammonde explains (p. 224). But what does this have to do with the UFO controversy? This Flammonde does not explain.

Flammonde makes Roosevelt a father figure but does not show how Roosevelt's death is related, societally and psychologically, to the UFO controversy. Similarly, he implies that Hitler's death is related in some way to the UFO issue. It would

be fascinating to know how! These are interesting "mind trips" but Flammonde offers no support in reality. The same criticisms hold true for his statements about Stalin and Chiang, especially considering his hindsight projection into the future that they "were soon to go." Moreover, his facts are wrong: Hirohito was *not* dethroned and Winston Churchill was deposed in office only, remaining a popular hero and world-wide political celebrity.

Flammonde's attempt at analysis is a travesty. The reader is not presented a history of the controversy but a chronological treatment of the events that took place in the years under study. Flammonde does not prove his case for an "age." This is neither "history" nor "projected history," whatever that means.

There are other problems with the book. The author over-emphasizes the role of his friend and talk show host, Long John Nebel (whose show Flammonde once produced). Nebel is for Flammonde "the coagulating factor, the coalescing element, that turned a thousand tales of unlikely possibilities into a cohesive psychosocial consciousness" (p. 90). Flammonde devotes an enormous amount of space to Otis T. Carr, giving no reason for this. He does not mention the "sanitized" or "desanitized" versions of the Robertson Report and its tremendous implications for the Air Force. His concentration on the contactees detracts from the serious implications of the subject. He ignores many reputable claims of occupant sightings and communication attempts. This list of problems can be expanded.

The Age of Flying Saucers is an adequate compilation of factual information on the UFO controversy between 1947 and 1969. Flammonde has had some experience in pulling together a massive body of facts in the book he wrote on Jim Garrison's investigation of JFK's assassination. But presenting facts about the UFO controversy is not enough. The author's stated purpose is to provide a history of an "age," to help the reader understand the era, and he does not do this. The serious UFO student will have to wait until a sound, scholarly history comes along.

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Man's Message

To The Stars

After several postponements, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) launched its latest and most sophisticated deep space probe, (See Message-Page Seven)

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Pioneer 10, on March 2, 1972, from Cape Kennedy. Pioneer 10 was propelled away from the Earth's gravitational pull by an Atlas-Centaur rocket at 31,413 miles per hour, the fastest any man-made object has ever travelled. Less than 12 hours after launch time, the 565-pound vehicle crossed the Moon's orbital path and continued on its 600 million mile trip to Jupiter, the largest planet in the Solar System.

It is expected to pass within 87,000 miles of Jupiter exactly 21 months after launch date (December 2, 1973). The spacecraft will conduct 13 experiments (some of which are being handled by the University of Arizona's Lunar and Planetary Laboratory), including a study of the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter and an attempt to obtain the first close-up photographs of Jupiter.

Besides conducting experiments further and longer than any previous space vehicle, Pioneer 10 has another distinction. It will be the first man-made vehicle to leave the gravitational pull of the Sun (after being spun away by Jupiter's giant gravitational field) and travel through the depths of the interstellar void; truly, man's first interstellar spacecraft. Due to the possibility of the spacecraft being found by extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI), two Cornell University astronomers, Dr. Carl Sagan and Dr. Frank Drake, arranged with NASA to attach a 6" by 9" aluminum plaque to Pioneer 10's antenna supports. The plaque is intended to provide ETI with brief knowledge of man and his location in the galaxy: Sagan and Drake describe their "experiment" in detail in the February 25, 1972, issue of *Science*, journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and include a replica of the plaque, which is also reproduced here.

The authors calculate that it will take Pioneer 10, at its relatively slow speed, about 80,000 years to travel 1 parsec, which is about 206,265 astronomical units. For comparison, Alpha Centauri, the closest star to our Sun, is about 1.3 parsecs, or 270,000 astronomical units distant. Simple statistical calculations demonstrate that it will take Pioneer 10 longer to come within 30 astronomical units of another star than the age of the galaxy itself! An astronomical unit is the average distance between the Earth and the Sun, 93 million miles. Although Pioneer 10 may travel literally billions of years before passing close to another star, the chances that such a star would harbor intelligent life are almost infinitely remote. However, Sagan and Drake postulate that ETI may "have the means of detecting an object such as Pioneer 10 in interstellar space, distinguishing it from other objects of comparable size but not

of artificial origin and then intercepting and acquiring the spacecraft."

The plaque, which is anodized with gold to prevent space erosion (mainly due to micrometeorite pitting), has a thickness of 50/1000". The depth of engraving is about 15/1000". At the top left corner, the plaque depicts a hydrogen atom, the most common element in the known Universe, undergoing a transition from antiparallel nuclear and electronic spins to parallel nuclear and electronic spins, which discharges a radiation pulse of 21cm. To the right of the female figure is a binary equivalent of the number 8; multiplying 21cm by 8, ETI could easily determine that the height of the female is 168cm (or 5½ feet). Furthermore, the human figures are superimposed over a drawing, to scale, of the Pioneer 10. With the vehicle in their possession, ETI could verify these figures.

The star-like drawing below the hydrogen atom corresponds to the positions and periods of 14 pulsars (as perceived from Earth at this time) which should enable ETI to determine the location of the owners of Pioneer 10. "The problem thus reduces to searching the astronomical records to find the locale and epoch within the galaxy at which 14 pulsars were in evidence with the denoted periods and relative coordinates" wrote the astronomers. They stated that pulsars "can be used as galactic clocks for time intervals of hundreds of millions of years" and added: "If the spacecraft is intercepted after only a few tens of millions of years (having traveled several hundred parsecs), all 14 pulsars may still be detectable."

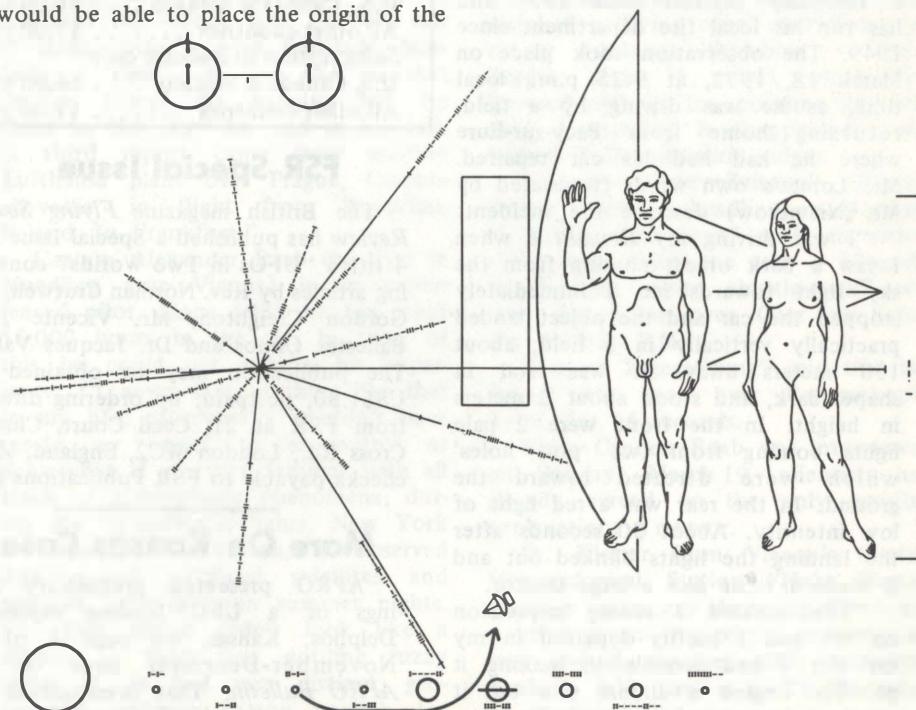
Reviewing the data, alien astronomers would be able to place the origin of the

vehicle to within 20 parsecs, knowing that it came from 1 of 100 stars. As a further aid towards identification, a schematic drawing of the Solar System appears at the bottom, indicating that the vehicle originated from the third planet and flew past the fourth and fifth planets before commencing its interstellar trip. Sagan and Drake state that they "cannot see any conceivable danger in indicating our position in the galaxy, even in the eventuality, which we consider highly unlikely, that such advanced societies would be hostile. In addition, we have already sent much more rapidly moving indications of our presence and locale: the artificial radio-frequency emission which we use for our own purposes on Earth."

The final part of the "message" is the image of a nude man and woman, to scale, superimposed over Pioneer 10. "It seems likely" wrote the astronomers "if the interceptor society has not had previous contact with organisms similar to human beings, that many of the body characteristics shown will prove deeply mysterious. . . . With a set of human representations to this degree in detail, it was not possible to avoid some racial stereotypes, but we hope that this man and woman will be considered representative of all mankind. A raised outstretched right hand has been indicated as a 'universal' symbol of good will in many human writings; we doubt any literal universality but included it for want of a better symbol..."

Sagan and Drake conclude: "This message is a first attempt to specify our

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Engraved plaque attached to man's first interstellar spacecraft, Pioneer 10. Credit: *Science*, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington D.C.

Message

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position in the galaxy, our epoch and something of our nature. We do not know if the message will ever be found or decoded; but its inclusion on the Pioneer 10 spacecraft seems to us a hopeful symbol of a vigorous civilization on Earth."

While Sagan and Drake attempt to send a message to ETI across trillions of miles over billions of years, they will not seriously consider the possibility of ETI being already at the Earth's environs, in the form of UFOs. Dr. Sagan's views on UFOs were given in the last (November-December, 1971) issue of *The APRO Bulletin*.

Hopefully, some far distant society, which presumably does not yet even exist, will find Pioneer 10 and learn about Man's existence in the Universe. In the meantime, unconventional aerial vehicles are being reported near the Earth's surface by all human cultures. The possibility of such a society being already here is a very real one.

Landing Report In France

French Representative Richard Niemtzow and Consultant in Physics Dr. Rene Hardy, of Toulon, have forwarded a preliminary report on an alleged landing of a UFO at the Civieres Commune in Eure, France.

The witness, Mr. Daniel Loretz, who operates a radio and TV store at Tourny, is 63 years old. He has been a voluntary fireman since 1937 and has run his local fire department since 1949. The observation took place on March 18, 1972, at 9:25 p.m., local time, as he was driving by a field, returning home from Pacy-sur-Eure where he had had his car repaired. Mr. Loretz's own words (translated by Mr. Niemtzow) describe the incident:

"I was driving my *Renault 6* when I saw a dark object coming from the sky right towards me. I immediately stopped the car and the object landed practically vertically in a field, about 150 meters away. It was oval in shape, dark, and stood about 2 meters in height. In the front were 2 pale lights coming from two 'port holes' which were directed toward the ground. In the rear was a red light of low intensity. About 30 seconds after the landing the lights blinked out and it made a noise like a large tractor.

"This created a strong impression on me and I hastily departed in my car but I had trouble in making it go. The engine is almost new but it coughed for several meters before running normally. The next day, I returned to the same place but the

field had been plowed and all traces had disappeared."

Little is known about the credibility of this single witness at this time, but Mr. Niemtzow has promised further information on the case when it is available.

Back Bulletins Available

APRO has a stock of back bulletins which are available to members and subscribers at 50 cents each, postpaid, as per the following list:

1958 - Jul., Nov.
1959 - Mar., Jul.
1960 - Mar., Jul., Sep., Nov.
1961 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
1962 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
1963 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
1964 - Jan., March.
1967 - Nov.-Dec.
1968 - Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.
1969 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug.
1970 - May-Jun., Nov.-Dec.
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FSR Special Issue

The British magazine *Flying Saucer Review* has published a Special Issue No. 4 titled "UFOs in Two Worlds" containing articles by Rev. Norman Crutwell, Mr. Gordon Creighton, Mr. Vicente Juan Ballester Olmos and Dr. Jacques Vallee. The publication may be obtained for US\$1.80, postpaid, by ordering directly from FSR at 21, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., London WC2, England. Make checks payable to FSR Publications Ltd.

More On Kansas Case

APRO presented preliminary findings of a UFO landing report in Delphos, Kansas, on page 1 of the November-December issue of *The APRO Bulletin*. That investigation was conducted by Field Investigator Ted Phillips. Since then, Field Investigator Clancy D. Tull, a lawyer from Kansas

City, Missouri, has sent in additional information based on his investigation for APRO.

The incident occurred at 7 p.m. (CST) on November 2, 1971 and involved Ronald Johnson, 16 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Durel Johnson, who own the farm where the observation occurred. Mr. Tull pieced the events together as follows: Ronald and his father were outside when Mrs. Johnson called them in for supper. Mr. Johnson went in and they both "leisurely finished their meal." This took about 30 minutes. After finishing it, they called Ronald again but they cannot recall if he answered them.

Ronald is not certain when he heard the "rumbling sound" (see previous *Bulletin*) and is somewhat confused over the time sequence of the observation. It appears that at least 30 minutes passed between the time Mrs. Johnson first called and the time he ran into the house to describe his observation. Ronald had difficulty in accounting for this "lost" 30 minutes.

The *Bulletin* will now quote directly from Mr. Tull's report:

"The phrase 'metallic surface' should not be used, as Ronald saw an object but could not describe a surface. The bottom of the object was about one foot above the ground level but Ronald could not recall seeing the actual ground level. The base of the object seemed stationary, but the upper portion was moving, or vibrating from side to side, or perhaps wavering up and down.

"The illumination of the object apparently began some minute time after Ronald first saw it. The sequence of events was: (1) Ronald heard the "rumbling sound" when he took a step or two to the north, and (2) he observed the object approximately 1 foot above ground level although he could not see the ground, and (3) the base of the object was stationary and the upper portion vibrating, or in motion, and (4) the illumination began. He described the illumination as appearing like an arc, such as the electric light between an electric welding rod and metal being welded. This arc flash began at the base of the object and almost instantaneously involved the entire object. The arc flash caused Ronald to have an apparent flash burn in both of his eyes. He described blue, red and orange. There was a

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partial loss of vision, but not "total black" or absence of all light. I would assume something akin to a flash burn causing total constriction of the pupils, and perhaps even temporary damage to the rods and cones in the eyes."

Mr. Tull indicated that the sheep were not disturbed until after the observation began and that Ronald was perhaps 90 feet, 235° SEE from the assumed center of the ring when he first observed the object after taking one or two steps to the north. Ronald's eyes watered, burned, and were blood-shot for at least two days. Ronald's comments regarding the blend of colors and diameter and height of the object remain approximately as reported previously by Mr. Phillips.

The report to APRO continues:

"Ronald was positive he saw the object ascending just above the height of the hog shed and then with a sound like a jet engine, accelerate and move 172° to 175° south over a hog shed, ascend and pass between, or perhaps over, two small trees on the western side and slightly south of the farm house, and over the top of three power lines running horizontal to the ground, one above the other, and on the south edge of the road, running east and west to the south of the farm home. After this observation, Ronald ran into the farm house and told his parents.

"When Mr. and Mrs. Johnson came out, the light or object was extremely bright but receding in the distance. The direction pointed out by Mrs. Johnson was about 190° to 195° south and east at an extreme altitude.

"My opinion of the soil in the ring band was that of crystallization or a sand-like nature. The gray-white color seemed to be oxidation of some kind. The glow of fluorescent light phenomenon of the soil and trees, accented by rain or moisture obviously was not detectable radiation with normal detection equipment. But, factually, it was observable to the eye, and it affected the emulsification on the polaroid film to the extent that it could be developed, but the developed film is not a normal

polaroid color. I will express an opinion that your entire staff of experts will never satisfactorily explain this case. I believe it will remain a true unknown."

Dr. John C. Munday, APRO Consultant in Biophysics, studied the Delphos report and suggests that the phosphorescence implies a chemical change in the soil. "Solar illumination would provide the light energy to populate the long-lived phosphorescent molecular energy states" wrote Dr. Munday in his evaluation. The soil samples obtained by Mr. Phillips and additional samples obtained by Mr. Tull are in the process of being analyzed by Dr. Harold Williams, APRO Consultant in Geochemistry. His findings will be published when received.

Stanton Friedman Papers

Nuclear physicist and UFO advocate Stanton Friedman has two papers available to interested parties: "Flying Saucer Energetics" and "UFOs: Myth and Mystery." The former can be obtained for 50 cents and the latter for \$1.00. Write directly to UFORI, P.O. Box 941, Lauderdale, Ca. 90260.

UFO Wave In Chile

The following reports from Chile are summaries of data provided over the last months by Chilean Representative Pablo Petrowitsch. The first incident occurred at 10:00 p.m., local time, on September 23rd., 1971, at the coastal town of Tocopilla, almost 800 miles north of Santiago. Many witnesses observed a bright light on the ocean, blinking smaller red and green lights at irregular intervals. Most persons presumed it to be a ship, although the lights were not conforming to marine regulations. After remaining stationary for about 20 minutes, the light moved slowly towards the south and disappeared. The next day, the port authority stated that ships pass Tocopilla 8 miles out, but no ship was registered to pass that night.

Later that night (at 1:30 a.m. of September 24th.) two truck drivers, Manuel Contreras Santander from Tocopilla and Orlando Torres Ardiles from Antofagasta, observed a UFO at a very close range, at the 33rd kilometer on the road from Tocopilla to Antofagasta between Caleta Buena and Fraguia. The road runs between 20 and 100 meters from the water's edge. They claimed that a very bright "object" appeared which frightened them enough to go to the police station in Tocopilla, where they reported their observation to the "carabineros." They described an object 20 meters in diameter which lighted up parts of the beach over which it hovered. It

then flew back over the ocean and disappeared. The truck drivers returned to the scene of the observation with three policemen, Sergeant Diogario Contreras Labran, Corporal Manuel Guillen Munoz and carabinero Darwin Antunez Albornoz.

The policemen later reported that they first observed the UFO about 1 mile out over the ocean. "It appeared to be a totally illuminated vehicle" they reported "which moved about at high speed. Later, it approached the Caleta Buena beach. It stopped at 150 meters. It was 20 meters above the water." The policemen, who stayed in the area until 5:30 a.m., described it as an oval object with a "high part" in the middle.

In an interview with reporters, which was approved by Captain Hernando Silva Soto, Sergeant Contreras claimed that both the engine and the police radio of the patrol car ceased to function when the UFO approached.

The Carabinero station at Tocopilla later radioed the North Zone Sector headquarters at Antofagasta the following message: "... in order to verify the existence of a luminous unidentified object which had been seen by drivers. It was determined that said vehicle, completely illuminated, was stationed more or less two kilometers from the beach and it moved about at very high speed. Later on, it approached the beach at Caleta Buena, located at about 41st kilometer of the same road, where it was noted, at a distance of 150 meters, that it was an object of an approximate diameter of 20 meters, with a helicopter-type cabin which was completely lit and which had sections in the form of windows. It was approximately 30 meters above the sea, its identification being impossible."

The object was also reportedly seen by two other truck drivers, Fernando Labra of Limache and Humberto Flores of Valparaiso, and a carabinero station at Fraguia. As far as APRO can determine, no further official investigation was conducted after the sighting.

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